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SUMMARY OF NEWS.

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Politics of Europe.

The French Papers in our possession have furnished us with abundant materials for the JOURNAL of to-day, and will occupy the greater portion of our space for some days to come, if an Arrival from England does not occur to supply us with more ample details.

Since yesterday, we have heard, on the authority of the last Arrivals from France, tho' this does not appear in the Papers hitherto published, that three days after the Queen's death, when her remains were about to be removed for sepulture, a great tumult was occasioned among the populace, which was only quelled by the Soldiers firing on the assembled multitude and killing several among them.

These frequently recurring scenes of military interference, to stay by bayonets and bullets what the maps of civil officers might as effectually and more constitutionally put down, are sad presages of England's declining liberties; and are, in our estimation, at least, matters of far greater moment than the pageantry with which the nation has been amused at the expence of millions drawn from the pockets of an already exhausted and impoverished people.

The progress of the Greeks against their cruel and oppressive Tyrants, the Turks, will be read with great interest by those who regard the emancipation of an enslaved people as a subject of greater rejoicing than the subjugation of the free; and the barbarous and inhuman massacres of unoffending women and children by these infuriated Mohammedans will rouse the indignation of every bosom in which a spark of humanity remains.

In the account published in the JOHN BULL of yesterday, of the Coronation, we have found little that deserved republication, after the condensed narrative which appeared in our own pages in French, on the same day. The details, it is true, are more minute, extending to the carrying and putting on the King's shirt and other apparel by the Deputy Lord Great Chamberlain;—the smearing the royal hands, and dripping the royal head with oil from a spoon, by the Archbishop, to the sound of the Anthem "Zadock the Priest;"—the touching his Majesty's heels with the spurs by the Dean;—the kissing the left cheek of his Majesty by the Bishops;—and the "right royal deportment" with which the whole is said to have "gone off" as if it were a ball or a masquerade, "reflecting credit upon the character and conduct of this enlightened nation." But the substance of all this has been printed in the Papers months ago, so that we do not perceive the necessity of a second or third edition of such imposing ceremonies; we have confined ourselves therefore to copying the order of the procession and the Brevet Promotions, which are the only material parts that have not already been given.

In the same sheet that contains these, will be found the proceedings of Royalty in Spain and Portugal, which, for the same reasons as those stated yesterday, we have had printed in the language in which they reached us, and which is now so universally understood as to render this scarcely an inconvenience. The Translation of other portions of these Papers has, indeed, fully occupied our time.

We shall not stop to ask, which of the nations appear to the greatest advantage, those who are setting seriously about the task of amelioration and reform, extending the freedom of the

subject, reducing the expenditure of the state, and doing all that they can to advance the interests and happiness of the country; or those which are repressing every effort towards improvement, trenching on the liberties of the subject, and increasing the useless expenditure of a realm already borne down by the weight of its debt, and its resources yearly diminishing. Our readers can make these comparisons as accurately and effectually as ourselves, and perhaps with more safety. We shall proceed therefore, without further comment, to the Notices that appear in the French Papers, following the order of their successive dates.

L'Indicateur, July 16, 1821.

Brunels, July 9.—His Majesty arrived here yesterday on his return from Spa, where all the Royal Family are. Their Majesties the King of Prussia and Wurtemberg, the Grand Duke and Grand Duchess Nicholas, the Duke of Nassau, the Princes of Wurtemberg and of Prussia, and a great number of diplomatists and persons of distinction, are there at present.

Cronstadt intelligence, received by the way of Lubeck, has been communicated from Hamburgh, that troops had been embarked on board the Russian fleet. The report is that a great number of our Troops will proceed to occupy an encampment which will be established in the vicinity of Maastricht.—*Journal de Paris.*

Yesterday afternoon M. — and a Lady came in an open carriage to the forest of Boulogne. There they descended from the carriage, and after desiring the coachman to wait for them, they directed their steps towards the interior of the wood. About an hour afterwards, M. — returned alone, sent back his carriage, and commissioned one of his servants to carry a letter to his wife. The latter came; she plunged into the wood, and found her husband and the lady lying dead, one beside the other. It appeared that M. — had blown his companion's brains out, and then killed himself: and that the letter sent to his wife had no other object than to inform her of that horrible catastrophe.

Paris, July 8.—It seems certain that Bonaparte before his death had completed his Memoirs, commenced since his arrival at St. Helena. It is said a number of copies of this document have been made, and that it will make three volumes. Two are in the hands of General Bertrand and M. Montholon.

Affairs of Greece.—Banks of the Danube, June 25.—The situation of Ypsilanti is far from being desperate, as some have endeavoured to make people believe in many false reports. His army is more than 25,000 strong, and almost wholly composed of young men, who for the most part have been educated in the Universities of Germany, and are full of ardor and enthusiasm. Their impatience does not accord well with the sage slowness of Ypsilanti, who before exposing his army to the risk of a general battle was desirous of disciplining, exercising, and modelling it for manoeuvres, and inuring it to war by partial skirmishes. The superiority of his troops over the Turks has already been displayed in many encounters, and it is this especially which has determined the Porte to introduce European discipline into its army. But this project, which has already met with so many difficulties in peaceful times, will become much more impracticable now, when the Turkish troops, finding that they are needed, abandon themselves to unbridled licentiousness. Their intrac-

tability, their natural apathy, their abhorrence of every thing that belongs to foreign customs, will never bend to the labour and subordination of a long and tedious instruction. The resolution of the Divan has come too late to offer any probability of being effectual.

Prince Ypsilanti inspires great confidence into his troops. The distinguished manner in which he has served in Russia and his knowledge of the art of war give him great credit and authority among the warlike youths who have fanged themselves under his standard. How different are the Pashas sent against him, who, destitute of talents and experience, have already perceived that the blind and brutal impetuosity of their troops cannot contend against bravery subjected to the combinations of military talent. Ypsilanti has now a numerous artillery, well mounted and well provided. He is not anxious to attack the Turks, he chooses rather to hold them in check, knowing that their ardor does not hold out against prolonged fatigue.—*Courrier Français*.

Le Memorial Bordelais, July 16, 1821.

From the Greek Archipelago.—With regard to the Archipelago it is already known that the Porte has confirmed to the Greeks of Scio, Mytilene, and Lemnos, the privilege of being governed by the *naïades* of their own nation; but it is to be feared that the island of Hydria will not obtain peace easily; the exaggerated reports circulated of the wealth of the Hydriotes enflame the cupidity of the Turks. In an extremity these courageous islanders appear willing to imitate the example of the Phocians, and so many other people of ancient Greece, in taking refuge on board their ships in order to search for a new country. We are assured that the Greek merchants have offered the Neapolitan Government an immense sum for the cession of the port and town of Syracuse, with a territory of two or three leagues round.

Madrid, July 1.—The King has replied to the demand which has been made by the Cortes of convocating a Cortes extraordinary, that the first of October next at the latest will be the period when this convocation will take place. The Minister of the Interior has transmitted this reply to the assembly.

The conclusion of the ordinary session took place yesterday the 30th of June, with great pomp. Their majesties the King and Queen, as well as the Infantas, repaired to the Cortes. His Majesty was coldly received at his entry into the assembly, and the acclamations that were heard at his coming out were addressed rather to the Deputies and to the Constitution than to the Royal Person; yet all passed over without any disturbance.

The Printers of the "Proclamation of the Curate Merino" had been tried, and the Jury declared that there were no grounds of action. The Governor of Madrid, according to the resolution of June 30, has adopted measures in respect to foreigners: every inhabitant is forbidden to receive any individual into his house without having previously sent notice to the authorities.

L'Indicateur, July 17, 1821.

Lisbon, July 4.—At eleven o'clock yesterday, the ship of the line, DON JOAQUIM PARAÍRO, entered our port, having on board his Majesty and all the royal family. After dinner a deputation of the Cortes, headed by his highness the Archbishop of Bahia, proceeded to pay their respects to his Majesty, and to announce to him that his landing would take place to-day, at 11 in the forenoon. His Majesty replied that he had no other wish than that of satisfying the Cortes, and being the happiness of the Portuguese nation.

The disembarkation will take place to-day: the whole congress must attend his majesty to the *Caes de Pedra*; thence the procession will go to the cathedral, where a *Te Deum* will be sung. They will pass then to the hall of the Cortes, where his Majesty will take the Oath to the Constitution and thence repair to the palace. The Cortes yesterday passed a decree, according to which the Counte de Palmela, the Baron de Rio-Seco-Targene, Labatos, and some others, are forbidden to land at Lisbon. This

act has been received with enthusiasm by the people, and there has been the greatest rejoicings since yesterday.

Lisbon, July 4.—Yesterday, July 3rd, the ship DON JOHN VI. entered the roads, having on board the King and the royal family. To-day at 10 o'clock his Majesty received the deputation of the Cortes; after receiving it his Majesty landed about mid-day and repaired directly to the hall of the Cortes to take the Oath of fidelity to the basis of the Constitution and ratify them.

All the streets through which the King passed were crowded with spectators who made the air resound with cries of "*Vive la Roi Constitutionnel! Vive la Religion! Vive la Constitution! Vivent les Cortes!*"

All besides passed in the best possible order, and public rejoicing was at its height.

L'Indicateur, July 18, 1821.

London, House of Commons.—The House of Commons met on the 10th of July, in virtue of its adjournment. Different local affairs were discussed. General Désfourneux presented a petition, praying the house to grant him the time necessary to prove by authentic documents that he has a right to the £20,000 sterling, which had been reduced in the last sitting to £3,500. As the Petition was not clothed with the royal sanction necessary for such petitions, the Chancellor of the Exchequer declared that he had no longer any power to interfere in the matter, and consequently nothing was done.

The Marquis of TAVISTOCK having learnt that a great number of troops were to be assembled in the neighbourhood of London on account of the Coronation, said that the flattering manner in which His Majesty had been received in public since his accession to the throne was a strong proof of the loyalty of his people. He therefore asked if, in existing circumstances, his Majesty intended to follow the established usages at Coronations, or for what purpose it was intended to bring troops into the metropolis.

The Marquis of LONDONDERRY answered that the assemblage of troops was only intended to render the ceremony more brilliant; but not to intimidate the people; and that there was no apprehension as to the public tranquillity.

The Marquis of TAVISTOCK further observed that since they had received the news of the death of Napoleon, and the noble lord had himself said in the house that the English nation enjoyed the most profound peace, it followed that it was no longer necessary to keep a large Army on foot. He therefore wished to know what period the reduction he required would take place, and what it would be. He reminded the noble Lord that in the time of the Duke of Marlborough, when Louis XIV was upon the throne, the military force did not exceed, in time of peace, 12 or 14 thousand men; that as the great military chief had finished his career and Louis XVIII, their friend and ally, was upon the throne of France, as the noble Lord had settled the affairs of Europe, according to his own fancy, and England had nothing abroad but friends, and as loyalty reigned at home, for such was the picture drawn by the noble Lord himself, he desired to know how long the people would have to support an army of 250,000 men; and if in this state of peace and tranquillity new sums were necessary to erect barracks, which the people always viewed with jealousy because they believed them contrary to the spirit of the nation.

The Marquis of LONDONDERRY replied that he could not give any precise information in that respect without entering in to large details; that he admitted the principle of reduction set forth in the address; but he did not think that he could be asked at what period these reductions would be actually made.

Mr. BENNET made a remark to the house that the signature of the French Surgeon with Bonaparte, was not attached to the report of the physicians published by the London Gazette, relative to the cause of that illustrious person's death. He asked the Marquess of LONDONDERRY if he could explain the cause of this omission. The noble Marquess replied that he did not know if

the name of the French physician was or was not upon the report; but that, in the latter case, he could not explain the cause of the omission.

After the discussion of some other affairs, the Speaker having requested an adjournment of the House, Mr. Hume began to speak. He said that reflecting on the nature of the Court of Claims, it would be idle to expect a decision favourable to the Queen; that he was notwithstanding convinced that her advocates had proved that she had as much right to be crowned as the King, and that in any other circumstances than those in which she was placed, her claims would have been recognised; that he was convinced that her Majesty should be present at the ceremony as a simple spectator if she was not to play one of the principal parts; in short that he wished to know the determination of ministers, and that he would therefore in the course of the following sitting make a motion, the object of which would be that an address should be presented to his Majesty, praying him to take into consideration the rights of her Majesty the Queen, and to order the necessary measures for their being granted to her, and thus complete the wishes of the nation and secure the public tranquillity.

After some observations of two Members on the speech of the mover, the house adjourned till next day. At this meeting Mr. Hume rose to make his motion, having learned that the Privy Council had passed a resolution purporting that the Queen never had, at any time, the right of being crowned; but while he was reading the address he was interrupted by the usher of the black rod, who came to summon the Members of the House of Commons to attend in the House of Lords. The Speaker and all the Members present went accordingly, and heard the king's speech closing the session.

Bonaparte's Death.—Bonaparte may be said to have died heroically; for the pain that the disease caused him must have been acute, yet he never uttered the slightest complaint. He refused every kind of medicine as useless, and a month before his death he declared that he should not recover from his malady, and added that he knew the nature of it better than his physicians; that his father had died of it, and that the pain which he felt resembled that caused by a knife plunged into his body and broken in it, the wound then closing outwardly.

During the last days of his existence his eyes were continually fixed upon a portrait of his son; he appeared to have a very warm attachment to that boy. His last words have not been reported; he was in a delirium when he uttered them. They indicate, nevertheless, what passed in his mind: "MY SON" was the first word; then the spectators pretend they heard him murmur—"HEAD OF AN ARMY;" sometime after he said "FRANCE"—and spoke no more!

He has left Lady Holland a very fine snuff-box of an antique cameo, which the Pope had given him. He enclosed in the box a small bit of paper on which he had written in his own hand to thank that lady for her attentions. The rest of Bonaparte's Will has been kept secret at St. Helena.

Morning Chronicle and Courier.

Trieste, June 30.—Intelligence from Janina of the 8th current has been received in this city. According to the private letters, Ali Pascha had embraced christianity and married a Greek belonging to a distinguished family; but these details want confirmation.

It is said that the Turkish squadron which had been cruising in the latitude of Prevesa had fallen into the power of the Greeks.

Mr. Liston, formerly English Ambassador at the Sublime Porte, has arrived here from Corfu, which he had left on the 12th of June; and he affirms, it is said, that the events which have happened in Greece are favourable to the cause of the insurgents. A Greek squadron of observation cruises before the Dardanelles and blocks up the entry of that strait to all vessels bound for Constantinople. The inhabitants of the Archipelago are fitting out an expedition whose object is to make a diver-

sion in favor of the Greeks on the coast of Asia Minor.—*Gazette de France.*

Augsburg, July 8.—Accounts reached us yesterday from Odessa which give reason to believe that a rupture will soon take place between Russia and the Porte. The Turks, if acting with moderation and wisely profiting by the amicable dispositions of foreign powers, would have been able to avert the calamities that threaten them; on the contrary they have committed, with an inconceivable madness, excesses which shock humanity.

Hundreds of victims have been massacred in the streets by order of the Grand Seigneur, who thought the total annihilation of the Greeks could not happen too soon. The wives and the children of Christians have been put into small vessels in parties of 150 to 200, taken out to a distance from the shore and thrown into the sea upon a signal given. The Russian Ambassador Baron Strogonoff, wished in this conjuncture to undertake once more the defence of humanity; but the fury of the barbarians knew no bounds, and the representation of the Ambassador remained three weeks without an answer, as if to brave the Russians.

On the 12th of June, General Longeran, Governor of Odessa gave notice to his correspondents, of the note addressed by the Baron Strogonoff to the Porte, relative to the violation of treaties concluded between Russia and the Ottoman empire. He protested formally against the measures adopted by the latter power relative to commerce, and declared her responsible for all the losses that the Russian vessels suffer. Another note communicated the same day to his correspondents, announced the measures which it was proper to take, to verify the losses of the Russian merchant, in consequence of the new measures of the Ottoman Government.

There was almost no longer any doubt of an immediate rupture between the two states, when on the 18th other accounts arrived from Constantinople, dated the 14th of June, which proved that the Porte no longer kept any measures with the Russian Ambassador; and as it appeared to provoke him intentionally, he had repaired to Buyukdere. Immediately upon the arrival of this news which was soon followed by dispatches announcing new cruelties, the following proclamation was stuck up at all the corners of the streets. It has created a lively sensation; and a rupture is expected.

Proclamation.—By order of the Governor of Odessa. His excellency Baron Strogonoff announces, in a dispatch addressed to his excellency the Governor General, dated Buyukdere May 29th, that he has advised the Russian merchants residing in Constantinople to take the precaution of putting their affairs in order, and placing their property in security, not to be taken by surprise by a power which no longer keeps any measures in its conduct. *Odessa June 18th 1821. New stile.*

Proclamation of Demetrius Ypsilanti.

"French and Germans, friends of Greece, rejoice! She rises at last from her ruins, that noble country of genius and heroism! The phoenix, symbol of our political regeneration, hovers over the mountains of Epirus and Peloponnesus. Animated with the spirit of Themistocles and Leonidas, new Grecian phalanxes advance upon Thrace and Thessaly. The sacred battalion impatiently invokes danger; but our effeminate tyrants dare not even resist us. Struck with superstitious terrors they believe that their end is come.

O ye enlightened men, ye learned, ye philosophers, friends of justice and of humanity, partake our joy, you who have wept over our misfortunes. But will you remain calm spectators of our struggles for liberty? Of that holy war in which innocence combats against tyranny, religion against fanaticism, law against violence, knowledge against barbarism? You who are passionate admirers of our ancestors,—must we conjure you by their sacred shades to come to the help of their descendants?

Enlighten us with your councils; take up the defence of our rights before the tribunal of Europe; proclaim the liberty of Greece; represent to Christian nations the immense advantage

which will result to them from having for neighbours a people civilised and enlightened by the light of the gospel, rather than a horde of fanatical and ferocious robbers.

Should we only succeed in purging Europe of that pest, we shall have deserved well of civilisation and humanity.

Orators, publicists, whom a noble enthusiasm should enflame for our cause, liberated Greece will count you among the number of her dearest children, and will engrave your names beside the names of their defenders; upon the columns of the temple of immortality!

Odessa, April 1, 1821. (Signed) DEMETRIUS YPSILANTI."

It is now more than three years since the public papers announced that the Prussian Government had advanced its territories as far as the River Meuse, by an exchange of territory made between the Courts of Berlin and of Brussels; this could only be effected by obtaining the Province of Luxemburg in exchange for possessions on the Lower Rhine. It appears, however, that this arrangement has not been effected though anxiously wished by the Court of Berlin, which held out a tempting bait to the Dutch, by offering to give up Cleves, Upper-Gueldres, and part of the Provinces of Cologne and Juliers, in exchange; all commercial countries situated on the large streams of the Meuse and the Rhine, and being therefore of as great value to them, as the possession of the fortress of Luxemburg would have been to Prussia to cover her new possessions on the Lower Rhine against invasion from France. The arrangement proposed was not only disrelished by the Luxemburgers themselves, but by the inhabitants of the southern provinces of the Netherlands also, and probably by the Court of Brussels itself, which might not wish to be separated by a broad belt of Prussian possessions from Upper Germany, with which it can now easily communicate from Luxemburg, through the Palatinate if required. It should also have collected that the timber of the Ardenna Forests, the mines of iron, and of marble, the sea-coal, free-stone, and slates of Luxemburg are valuable, and these can be brought down by the Meuse to any part of the country. It is however to be regretted that the Fortress of Civet has been left in the hands of France as it is in the power of that Government to obstruct the navigation of the Upper Meuse, should it feel hostile to the prosperity of the province of Luxemburg.

L'Indicateur, July 22, 1821.

Athens, May 15.—The Standard of the Cross floats on the Parthenon (the Temple of Minerva), Attica and Boeotia are free!

It was on the 7th of the present month, that the Turks who had placed their families in the Island of Negropont (Euboea) beheld the approach of a Corps of 2,000 Greeks, coming from Marathon. At the first sight of them, they discharged a cannon as the signal of alarm, and took up a position on the ramparts of the city, from whence they sent forth the most horrible cries. They had lately white-washed the walls and repaired some of the gates; which they considered to be fortifying the place. But this was as useless as their fury. After the first day, they were driven from the ramparts by the Greeks who occupied Athens without losing a single man.

On the following day, having retired within the citadel of the Acropolis, the Turks opened a fire on the city below, and their balls did some injury among the buildings.

On the 10th, the Greeks having received a park of artillery which had been sent to them from Hydra, they opened a trench between the monument of Philopappus and the Platform of the Areopagus, about half cannon shot from the citadel. The fire of the assailants, though ill-directed, was not long in silencing the batteries of the Turks, who being destitute of water and provisions, proposed to capitulate on condition of their being sent to Negropont.

On the 14th a Te Deum was chanted in the principal Church of Athens, and an Assembly of Elders formed, under the title of the Areopagus, to watch over the public interests and security.

Livadia, Thebes, Athens, and their dependencies, form at present the advanced guard of the line, on the Greek continent. Megarus and the villages of the Isthmus of Corinth are organized for the second line; and the Greek Marine having the advantage by sea, every thing announces that the Peloponnesus will soon be completely liberated.

All the Consuls of the European powers, enjoy the respect due to their official character.—*Constitutionnel.*

Vienna, July 5.—It is said that the Grand Seignor has ordered the formation of three camps in the vicinity of Constantinople, which are to be composed each of from 20 to 25,000 men. At the same time they are carrying on with the greatest activity, the defensive works which had already been commenced at the Dardanelles.

If credit is to be given to the letters received from Brody, the Prince Ypsilanti has completely defeated the Turks in a battle which has taken place in the neighbourhood of Ibrai on the Danube. These letters say that about 8000 Mohammedans were left on the field of battle, and that one of their Pashas had fallen into the hands of the Greeks, who had also captured several pieces of cannon, and a large quantity of provisions.

L'Indicateur, July 22, 1821.

Corfu, June 15.—The English Ambassador, at the Turkish Court, under the pretext of the illness of his Lady, left Constantinople and has arrived here with her, in a frigate. The cruelties exercised at Constantinople on the Greeks, and the Europeans of every nation, were increasing every day, and assuming the most alarming character, even towards the Envoys and persons attached to their suite.

The Russian Ambassador has in vain remonstrated against the barbarity of the ferocious Osmanlis, who filled their vessels with the wives and children of the Greeks, whom they had massacred, and in cold blood, drowned them in the Bosphorus and the Sea of Marmora. It is even said that several European Females have been equally the victims of these hitherto unheard of cruelties. The Russian Ambassador who is shut up at Buyukdere, by the Janissaries, will be in the greatest peril, as well as all those of his suite, if, as there is every reason to believe will be the case, the rupture between Russia and the Ottoman Porte should be openly proclaimed before he can effect his escape from his present abode by way of the Black Sea.

The frigate which has brought to Corfu, the English Ambassador and his Lady, at the moment of her leaving the Straits of the Dardanelles, was saluted by the Greek fleet, stationed at Tenedos. His Excellency was received on board the principal ship of the Greek squadron, where he remained to dine. On demanding of the Greek Commandant, in what manner he could most effectually evince his sense of the reception he had met, it was signified to him, that the most acceptable aid they could receive would be a supply of ammunition, which was accordingly furnished to the vessels that were most in need.

We learn from the Morea, that all the fortresses of that quarter, including that of Patras, are in the hands of the brave Peloponnesians. Some Osmanlis, or Turks, thought they were able to defend themselves in the post formerly fortified, and situated on an eminence called by the Greeks Pondice Castro, or the "Fortress of Smiles;" but the Greeks having cut them off from their supplies of water and provisions, they all perished miserably in the Fort.

Trieste, June 22.—By way of Odessa, news has been received from Constantinople extending to the 19th of June. It appears that the Turkish fleet which had been equipped at a great expence, and sent into the Archipelago, had been vigorously attacked by the Greek squadrons in the neighbourhood of Mytilene, and that they have lost several ships, among which were two frigates and three corvettes. The ship of the line, on board of which the Turkish Admiral was embarked, had returned towards Constantinople with the news of this defeat.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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Discours du Roi d'Espagne.

MADRID, LE 2 JUILLET.

30 Juin.—La séance est ouverte à neuf heures et demie. Après l'approbation du procès verbal on a lu la liste des députés chargés de recevoir LL. MM., qui bientôt sont arrivés avec toute la famille royale: la reine a été placée dans une tribune avec les infantes; le roi a occupé son trône et a lu le discours suivant:

«Messieurs les députés, j'éprouve une véritable satisfaction à me présenter encore une fois dans ce congrès qui, plein de lumières, de patriotisme et de vertus, a donné, dans la présente législature, de nouvelles preuves de ses soins constants pour le bonheur public. Ses efforts pour achever et perfectionner notre régénération politique, ont été, s'il est possible, au-delà de mes espérances; et la nation lui devra une reconnaissance éternelle pour les grandes et nombreuses mesures qu'il a prises dans la courte période de la session, dont j'ai proposé la prorogation, suivant le texte de la loi fondamentale, la considérant comme utile au bien public, ainsi qu'elle l'a été réellement.

«En effet la nouvelle organisation de l'armée, si bien adaptée au véritable but de son institution, est l'ouvrage du congrès; le décret sur l'instruction publique qui établit plusieurs divisions, depuis les études primaires jusqu'aux plus hautes sciences, répandra les lumières et les connaissances utiles, dans toutes les classes de l'état; le décret de la réduction des dîmes, par lequel, sans toucher à la dotation nécessaire du clergé, on soulage considérablement le laboureur, encourageant ainsi l'agriculture, source inépuisable de notre richesse; enfin, le système des finances qui, supprimant les impôts onéreux ou inutiles, a fixé les revenus publics, en conservant parmi les contributions établies celles qui offrent le moins d'abus, et en établissant de nouvelles conformes aux principes équitables de la constitution politique de la monarchie, et dont le mode a été adopté avec succès chez les nations les plus civilisées; tous ces utiles décrets sont également l'ouvrage du congrès.

«J'offre aux cortès les expressions de ma reconnaissance pour le zèle et la sagesse qu'elles ont montrés en adoptant des mesures si importantes pour le bien de l'état; le gouvernement ne négligera aucun moyen de les faire exécuter aussi complètement que l'exigent sa propre dignité et la stabilité du système constitutionnel, que je ferai observer scrupuleusement et d'une manière inviolable.

«Je les remercie aussi pour la générosité avec laquelle ont pourvu aux besoins et à la dignité de ma maison royale et de ma famille, et pour l'autorisation d'un emprunt par lequel on a mis le gouvernement à même de couvrir les dépenses publiques les plus urgentes.

«Nos relations d'harmonie et d'amitié avec les autres puissances n'ont éprouvé aucune altération depuis l'ouverture de la session; et je tâcherai de les conserver par tous les moyens qui seront en mon pouvoir, et qui s'accorderont avec la dignité de la nation héroïque que je me glorifie de commander.

«Le traité avec les Etats-Unis, qui termine nos différends avec ce gouvernement, et règle définitivement la cession de Floride, a été ratifié par son président, et les ratifications échangées le 22 février dernier. Je me flatte qu'au moyen de ce traité, et par la fixation des limites qui doit être faite par une commission mixte, nos relations avec ces états n'éprouveront désormais aucune altération.

«La fermeté de mon gouvernement et la généreuse et active coopération de S. M. le roi des Pays-Bas, mettent, quant à présent, notre commerce à l'abri de toute hostilité de la part de la régence d'Alger.

«En conséquence du nouvel ordre de choses, adopté généreusement et spontanément par le roi du Portugal et du Brésil, S. M. T.-F. et sa royale famille ont pris la résolution de revenir à Lisbonne, et de laisser à Rio-Janeiro, en qualité de vice-roi, le prince héréditaire. Je profite du retour de S. M. T.-F. en Portugal pour reprendre les négociations suspendues depuis long-temps, relativement à l'occupation de Montevideo et de la rive orientale de Rio de la Plata.

«J'ai manifesté aux cortès quels étaient mes sentiments au sujet des événements de Naples et de Piémont, événements auxquels des mal intentionnés ont voulu donner, par rapport à l'Espagne, une importance qu'ils ne pouvaient avoir en aucune manière.

«La tranquillité règne dans l'intérieur, une seule bande de factieux, bande méprisable et peu nombreuse, a paru un moment. Elle a été dispersée et détruite par les dispositions énergiques du gouvernement et à valeur de nos troupes. Il est à espérer que ce mauvais succès, et l'amélioration toujours croissante de l'esprit public, empêcheront qu'on voie se renouveler ces tentatives insensées, qui ne pourront jamais arrêter un moment la marche majestueuse de notre système.

«L'agriculture, l'industrie, les arts et les sciences éprouvent déjà des améliorations dues au système constitutionnel. Toutes ces sources de la prospérité publique ressentiront bientôt les heureux effets des décrets rendus pour les encourager, mais cet accroissement n'est pas l'affaire d'un jour; la semence déposée dans la terre ne produit pas de fruit à l'instant même. Le commerce éprouvera une prospérité gra-

duelle, et principalement lorsque, grâce aux secours que les cortès pourront lui donner, la nation espagnole aura une marine telle qu'elle doit l'avoir.

«J'ai vu avec satisfaction que les cortès ont tourné leurs regards vers l'administration de la justice, qu'elles ont raffermie de plus en plus par les mesures prises à cet effet.

«Je n'épargnerai aucun effort pour obtenir le rétablissement de l'ordre dans les provinces d'outremer; et mon gouvernement, invité dernièrement par les cortès à proposer les mesures qu'il jugera convenables pour le bonheur de ces provinces, en prenant en considération leur situation actuelle, déférera promptement à ce vœu avec la générosité qui le caractérise. Les Espagnols des deux hémisphères doivent être convaincus que je ne désire rien tant que leur bonheur, fondé sur l'intégrité de la monarchie et l'observation de la constitution.

«Si, comme je n'en doute pas, les cortès qui s'assembleront prochainement, imitent le noble exemple que leur laissent les cortès dont je viens de clore les travaux, si elles montrent le même respect et le même attachement pour le trône et le même amour pour la patrie, j'aurai bien promptement la satisfaction de voir consolidé dans toutes ses parties, le système qui est l'objet principal de tous mes vœux.

Le président des cortès a répondu au roi dans les termes suivants:

«Les cortès ont aujourd'hui, pour la troisième fois, la satisfaction de voir V. M. dans leur sein, exerçant une des plus importantes fonctions que la loi fondamentale attribue à l'auguste dignité de V. M.; elles terminent leur session dans la présente législature, en recevant la plus flatteuse récompense de leurs travaux, par l'approbation que V. M. veut bien leur donner.

«Sire, les circonstances dans lesquelles les cortès se trouvaient au moment de l'ouverture de la session étaient difficiles et compliquées. La situation politique de quelques états de l'Europe pouvait donner des craintes de voir compromises la dignité et la tranquillité de la nation; mais la fermeté avec laquelle le gouvernement de V. M. réclama de divers cabinets les explications nécessaires, nous a procuré le double avantage de voir que non-seulement ces mêmes cabinets ont reconnu la justice et la légitimité de nos changements politiques, mais encore le respect et la considération qu'il ont pour V. M. et la nation espagnole, et ils nous prouvent en même temps combien étaient vaines et chimériques les espérances de quelques insensés qui, mécontents de nos institutions, comptaient, pour la réussite de leurs projets criminels, sur l'influence de l'intervention étrangère.

«La persévérance et l'obstination de quelques factieux ont forcé les cortès à rendre des lois qui missent le gouvernement de V. M. en état de réprimer leur audace, et de maintenir la tranquillité publique. Mais si le désir que la punition de ces délits fût l'ouvrage de la loi, et non celui de l'effervescence populaire, a mis les cortès dans la triste nécessité d'adopter des mesures sévères, ils s'empressèrent de seconder les intentions bienfaisantes de V. M., en prescrivant des règles qui rendent leur exécution moins sensible, et en proclamant des amnisties pour ceux qui, par un prompt et sincère repentir, prouveraient que l'erreur, et non une mauvaise intention, les avait entraînés à se ranger sous les bannières des ennemis du système constitutionnel et du trône de V. M.

«Au milieu de si vastes occupations, les cortès, soumises par la constitution à un temps fixe pour la durée de leur session, et malgré la prévoyance que V. M. avait eue de la proroger, voyaient, Sire, ce terme approcher sans qu'il leur fût possible de terminer toutes les affaires importantes qui leur ont été soumises, et le vaisseau de l'état flottant entre l'espoir de voir s'affermir sa future destinée, et la crainte que de nouveaux pilotes lui fissent prendre une marche opposée.

«V. M., partageant ces craintes, a daigné annoncer la convocation des cortès extraordinaires, et en manifestant ainsi le désir qu'elle a de voir se consolider toutes les parties du système constitutionnel, V. M. acquiert de nouveaux droits à la reconnaissance de la nation et à l'amour de ses peuples.

«Grâce vous soient rendues, Sire, pour cette résolution par laquelle, identifiant vos vœux à ceux des peuples, V. M. montre combien elle est digne du nom glorieux que la reconnaissance nationale et non la vile flatterie a gravé sur son trône. Les cortès se félicitent, avec V. M., d'une mesure dont la seule annonce rend la tranquillité à ceux qui s'intéressent à la gloire de la patrie et à l'établissement des lois qui doivent assurer sa prospérité future, en même temps quelles feront faire les ennemis de notre constitution, qui ne peuvent être autres que ceux de la personne et du trône de V. M.

«Les députés de la nation se séparent de V. M. avec la douce satisfaction de n'avoir négligé aucun moyen pour que le résultat de leurs travaux réponde aux espérances de leurs commettants et aux désirs que V. M. a daigné leur manifester de cette même place qu'elle occupe, en faisant l'ouverture de la présente législature.

«Comptant que le gouvernement de V. M. continuera à donner des preuves non équivoques d'énergie et de zèle, pour l'observation ponctuelle, et la conservation du système constitutionnel, de même que pour l'exécution des lois décrétées, les députés de la nation jouissent déjà de la flatteuse perspective des biens qui doivent en résulter. Lorsque la

voix de V. M. les réunira de nouveau dans cette auguste enceinte, ils accourront avec la même ardeur, pour se livrer à la discussion des affaires que V. M., usant de sa prérogative constitutionnelle, jugera à propos de leur désigner; et quand le terme de leurs pouvoirs sera expiré, ils retourneront dans leurs foyers, où ils seront toujours des modèles d'amour et de respect pour l'auguste personne et la famille de V. M., comme ils ont été des modèles de fermeté et de constance, pour défendre les libertés de la nation et les prérogatives du trône de V. M."

Aussitôt que le président a en achevé son discours, le public a fait éclater les cris de *vive la constitution! vive le roi constitutionnel! vive le congrès national!* Après la sortie de LL. MM., le président a dit: "Les cortès ordinaires des années 1820 et 1821, ferment la session de la présente législature."

Pendant la nuit du 30 juin au 1^{er} juillet, un grand nombre de citoyens ont parcouru la ville en donnant des sérénades aux députés, pour leur manifester leur reconnaissance du zèle avec lequel ils ont travaillé au bien-être de la nation.

Le roi avait adressé un message aux cortès le 28, pour leur annoncer qu'étant intimement convaincu que la convocation des cortès extraordinaires, dans l'intervalle de la session actuelle à la prochaine, pouvait seule prévenir les tentatives toujours impuissantes des malveillants, S. M. avait décidé qu'elle convoquerait des cortès extraordinaires, en fixant le jour de leur réunion, qui serait au plus tard le 1^{er} Octobre prochain. Ce message a été lu par le ministre de l'intérieur, et les cortès ont donné acte de la communication.

Serment du Roi de Portugal.

LISBONNE, LE 7 JUILLET.

(Tandis que les journaux de Londres sont remplis de détails relatifs à la cérémonie du couronnement, les journaux de Lisbonne n'attachent guère moins d'importance à la cérémonie de l'arrivée du roi, et du serment qu'il a prêté devant les cortès. Nous donnons ici le serment du roi et le discours qui lui a été adressé par le président des cortès.)

SERMENT DU ROI.

"Moi, Jean VI. par la grâce de Dieu et par la constitution, roi des royaumes unis du Portugal, du Brésil et des Algarves, je jure sur les saints Évangiles de soutenir la religion catholique, apostolique et romaine, et d'observer et faire observer les bases de la constitution décrétée par les cortès, et la constitution quelles arrêteront, je jure d'être en tout fidèle à la nation."

DISCOURS DU PRÉSIDENT À SA MAJESTÉ.

"Sire, les représentants de la nation Portugaise, qui entourent le trône de V. M. en établissant la loi fondamentale de la monarchie, suivent aujourd'hui de grands exemples, renouvellent les époques brillantes de leur histoire, ils serrent d'une manière indissoluble le lien politique qui doit unir les rois aux peuples et les peuples aux rois. Cette union, Sire, est le véritable titre, le plus solide fondement de la légitimité. Le trône des rois n'est jamais plus ferme ni plus durable que quand les conventions politiques le placent sur les bases éternelles de la justice et de l'amour du peuple.

"Plus d'une fois il y a eu des scènes semblables; plus d'une fois ces jours fortunés ont brillé en Portugal depuis la grande journée du Champ d'Ourique. En les renouvelant aujourd'hui, vous placez votre nom auprès de ceux des Alphonse, des Jean I.^{er} et Jean IV.

"Jetons un voile épais sur les maux passés: des tableaux enchanteurs d'une prospérité nouvelle viennent sourire à toutes les imaginations; une loi juste, égale, commune à tous, jurée par tous, va préserver désormais le gouvernement politique de cet heureux pays de tous les inconvénients inévitables au gouvernement d'un seul, aussi bien au gouvernement de tous.

"Au milieu de ces deux gouvernements dangereux, vient se placer le gouvernement constitutionnel représentatif, appuyé sur la liberté de la presse, et l'indépendance des juges, pierres angulaires de ce noble édifice, ce sont là les deux conditions essentielles du contrat que V. M. jure aujourd'hui à la face de la nation, et qu'elle avait déjà juré dans un autre hémisphère.

"V. M. ratifie aujourd'hui ce même serment au milieu de la représentation nationale, et en face de la nation présente par ses mandataires; le Portugal entier accueille ce serment comme un gage de sa prospérité future. Cette prospérité dépend uniquement désormais de la fermeté, de la constance et de la persévérance avec laquelle vous continuerez d'observer ce serment.

"Ah! Sire, la solennité auguste d'un serment proféré devant Dieu et devant les hommes peut-elle jamais sortir de la mémoire de ceux qui l'ont prononcé si solennellement, si spontanément dans les deux hémisphères? Dans les bases de la constitution, la nation a juré de soutenir la forme de gouvernement représentatif constitutionnel, et V. M. jure d'observer cette charte politique décrétée par les cortès nationales. Cette mutuelle alliance du peuple et du roi, fondée sur des conditions si justes et

si utiles, va assurer parmi nous la pratique de cette sagesse, recommandée par l'histoire des peuples les plus florissants et les plus civilisés.

Réunir tous les ans les assemblées législatives, et choisir librement les membres, faire les lois en face du public qui vous juge rendre responsables, non pas ironiquement, mais en effet les exécuteurs des lois; publier librement ses pensées par le moyen de la presse; garantir l'indépendance du jugement légal; répartition des impôts; tels sont, Sire, les points généraux auxquels se réduisent le système que nous adoptons. La félicité publique et particulière ne saurait avoir de plus fidèles garanties.

"Le pouvoir a été divisé, il ne reste plus qu'à conserver cette division.

"L'expérience de tous les siècles, et, malheureusement pour nous, celle de temps très-rapprochés, a démontré, Sire, que si les pouvoirs politiques qui régissent les états ne sont pas bien divisés, et si cette division n'a pas pour garantie la probité civique de ceux qui gouvernent et de ceux qui sont gouvernés, l'administration publique dégénère aussitôt, et il en résulte ou le despotisme de l'anarchie, ou l'oppression arbitraire, exercée par un ou par plusieurs. Le partage du pouvoir peut seul garantir d'une semblable dégénération; c'est la seule planche de salut offerte à la justice et à la stabilité des institutions politiques: préservons-nous donc du naufrage en leur offrant cette ressource; donnons au monde, Sire, l'exemple de la justice et de la fermeté.

"Notre résolution en est prise; éternellement constitutionnels, donnons-nous la main pour marcher ensemble et unis; coopérons tous à la félicité d'un peuple qui, jusqu'ici, avait fait si vainement tant de sacrifices; d'un peuple généreux qui change ses institutions avec le calme qui convient aux hommes qui respectent leur dignité; d'un peuple qui s'avance tranquillement à son but, malgré l'entraînement de passions opposées; d'un peuple qui sait obéir, qui sait demander, mais qui sait aussi vouloir.

"Le sacrifice de l'intérêt particulier à l'intérêt public est, Sire, la cause la plus impérieuse du pacte social. Tous les Portugais sont prêts à accepter cette clause: tous reconnaissent la nécessité d'obéir aux lois, et de faire ce sacrifice: ce sacrifice est sans doute pénible pour un petit nombre; ils en sentent tout le poids: mais ils n'opposent point une résistance anti-nationale. L'on peut donc dire que la volonté des Portugais est unanime à cet égard, et ce n'est point à l'illusion d'un petit nombre d'hommes, ni aux instigations de quelques-uns, ainsi qu'on a essayé de vous le persuader, mais bien à l'influence des causes générales que je me crois dispensé de vous rappeler, que sont dus ces heureux changements.

"Jamais sans doute la vérité n'approcha si près de votre trône; mais on n'a pu vous cacher que dès que le premier cri de la constitution et le roi ont retenti sur un seul point du Portugal, ce cri fut unanimement répété par toutes les classes; et comme la volonté était une, il n'y eut ni un seul mouvement ni une seule opinion contraire. Les citoyens s'assemblèrent pour déléguer leurs pouvoirs à des mandataires librement choisis; et à peine nous ont-ils remis en nos mains ce précieux dépôt, qu'ils s'en retournèrent satisfaits rendre grâce à Dieu dans les temples, et rentrèrent dans le sein de leurs familles, faisant des vœux pour le bonheur de leur pays.

"Ah! Sire, quel noble espoir s'offre à vous! que votre cœur doit jouir du bonheur de peuples que vous êtes appelé à gouverner, quand vous le comparez à ces mouvements convulsifs qui n'ont agité un instant quelques autres peuples que pour le faire passer d'un despotisme sous un autre!

"Nous allons déposer une partie du fardeau que nous avions confié des citoyens si chers à nos cœurs; le pouvoir qui nous était délégué va se trouver divisé entre les cortès et le roi; c'est aux cortès qu'il est réservé de faire les lois; c'est au roi qu'il est donné de les faire exécuter. Acquittons-nous tous honorablement de notre noble emploi; nous, nous chercherons à faire des lois justes et utiles, des lois qui exigeront le moindre sacrifice possible de l'intérêt particulier, et qui amèneront les plus grands avantages publics possibles; vous, Sire, vous exécuterez promptement, fidèlement, sévèrement et indistinctement ces lois: tel doit être le but de nos fatigues politiques.

"Puisse les jugemens impénétrables de cette Providence éternelle qui gouverne le monde, exaucer les vœux ardents et sincères que nous formons, et que toute la nation Portugaise forme sans doute avec nous! Je le dis sans crainte d'être démenti; puisse la Providence prolonger les années de V. M. pour prolonger le spectacle vraiment attendrissant et d'un peuple et d'un roi qui se donnent la main pour contribuer à la félicité de tous!

"Qu'un tel spectacle se prolonge jusqu'à ce que le régime constitutionnel, formellement établi, repasse son influence seconde et bienfaisante sur toutes les classes de citoyens, et qu'on puisse planter l'arbre de la félicité publique à la porte des cabanes les plus humbles et les moins favorisées jusqu'aujourd'hui de la fortune."

Le secrétaire de S. M. lut ensuite un discours fait en réponse à celui du président du roi, qui était encore accablé des fatigues de son voyage, n'avait pas la force de le prononcer lui-même.

Army Brevet at the Coronation.

Brevet.—Commissions to be dated the 19th of July, 1821.

To be Field-Marshalls.—General C. Marquis of Drogheda, K. S. P.; and William Earl Harcourt, G. C. B.

To be Generals.—Lieutenant-Generals J. Champagne; Sir H. Calvert, Bart. G. C. B.; G. Cockburn; E. Dunne; J. Drummond; Wm. Dowdeswell; Sir A. Mackenzie, Bart; G. Moncrieffe; T. Meyrick; T. Lord Lynedock, G. C. B.; G. H. Vansittart; Hon. C. Fitzroy; and F. Magonin.

To be Lieutenant-Generals.—Major Generals John Simon Farley, Sir T. Saumarez, J. Jenkinson, F. Delaval, C. Callander, J. T. Layard, J. Skinner, J. S. Saunders, L. Maclean, D. Shank, J. B. Barlow, C. Jeaffreson, W. Minet, Sir W. M. Peacocke, Sir W. Cockburn, Bart., J. Pare, W. W. P. Clay, Sir C. Wale, K. C. B., J. Leconteur, R. Burne, Sir J. O. Vandeleur, K. C. B., C. Pye, Sir W. Ayllett, J. B. Fletcher, R. Browne, H. M. Gordon, A. J. Goldie, R. B. Long, Sir R. Hale Sheaffe, Bart., J. Hughes, A. Duff, Sir G. Arrey, Sir R. S. Donkin, K. C. B., Hon. Sir E. Stopford, K. C. B., Sir G. Coke, K. C. B., T. J. Backhouse, W. Eden F. G. Viscount Lake, Sir G. T. Walker, G. C. B., R. Stovin, K. Mackenzie, Sir J. Dalrymple, Bart., Sir F. J. Wilder, George Lord Walsingham, S. Hawker.

To be Major-Generals.—Colonels A. H. Pye, on half-pay of the 10th West India Regiment; J. Shaw, on half-pay of the 15th Garrison Battalion; R. Pigot, on half-pay of the 21st Light Dragoons; J. Watson, of the 14th Foot; R. Bourk, on half-pay of Lowenstein's Levy; Hon. P. Stuart, J. T. Fitzmaurice Lord Muskerry, of the 38th Foot; Hon. H. Brand, of the Coldstream Foot Guards; J. S. Burns, of the 1st Foot; J. Graves, of the 18th Foot; J. Gubbins, on half-pay; Hon. W. G. Harris, on half-pay of the Bourbon Regiment; Sir H. Douglas, Bart.; G. D. Robertson; on half-pay of 89th Foot; J. Nugent; on half-pay of the 38th Foot; Sir R. Ross, of the 75th Foot; D. Walker, of the 58th Foot; T. Pritzler, of the 13th Light Dragoons; C. Turner, on half-pay of the Royal West India Rangers; M. Burrows, of the 64th Foot; Hon. A. P. Upton, of the 1st or Grenadier Foot Guards; Sir J. Cameron, K. C. B. of the 9th Foot; S. Huskisson, of the 67th Foot; H. Monckton, of the 72d Foot; F. Hepburn, of the 3d Foot Guards; J. Maister, on half-pay of the 34th Foot; Hon. G. Murray; H. Askew, of the 1st or Grenadier Foot Guards; W. Stewart, on half-pay of the 40th Foot; W. H. Rainsford, of the 89th Foot; Hon. W. Stuart, on the 1st or Grenadier Foot Guards; J. Nicolls, on half-pay of the 14th Foot.

To be Colonels.—Lieut-Colonels J. Castle, on the half-pay of the 6th Foot; P. Philpot, on half-pay of the 24th Light Dragoons; Sir A. Leith, K. C. B., on half-pay of the 48th Foot; N. Burslem, on half-pay of the 14th Foot; Hon. E. Acheson, of the Coldstream Foot Guards; J. Ross, of the Rifle Brigade; F. Rivarola, on half-pay of the Sicilian Regiment; Sir J. Browne, of the 13th Light Dragoons; B. Ansley, on half-pay of the Royal Corsica Rangers; Hon. Sir H. L. Dundas, K. C. B., on half-pay; G. Gauntlett, of the 62d Foot; Lord Robert Manners, on half-pay 10th Light Dragoons; Hon. Hugh Arbutnot, on half-pay of the 52d Foot; Sir Robert Arbutnot, K. C. B., of the Coldstream Foot Guards; Sir C. McCarthly, on half-pay of the Royal African Corps; G. G. C. L'Estrange, of the 31st Foot; T. Pearson, of the 23d Foot; D. L. Gilmour, of the Rifle Brigade; Sir C. Sattou, K. C. B. on half-pay of the Portuguese Service; W. Woodgate, on half-pay of the 60th Foot; Sir G. H. B. Way, on half-pay of the 22d Foot; Sir J. Douglas, K. C. B. on half-pay of the Portuguese Service; J. Waters, of the Coldstream Foot Guards; W. Macbean, of the 54th Foot; Sir W. P. Carroll, on half-pay of the Portuguese Service; Sir H. Hardinge, K. C. B. of the 1st or Grenadier Foot Guards; Sir P. K. Roche, on half-pay of the Portuguese Service; Sir G. Elder, on half-pay of the Portuguese Service; C. C. Patrick, son, of the 43d Foot.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.—Majors H. Grove, on the half-pay of the 33d Light Dragoons; R. Chetham, on half-pay of the 47th Foot; F. Wylie, on half-pay of the 40th Foot; T. Gerrard, on half-pay of the 23d Light Dragoons; T. Younghusband, of the 7th Dragoon Guards; J. Campbell, on half-pay of the Royal West India Rangers; J. Stewart, of the 67th Foot; W. O'Brien, on half-pay of the 63d Foot; H. Standish, on half-pay of the 39th Foot; P. Ray, on half-pay of the 3d Foot Guards; A. Gordon, of the 93d Foot; W. Vandeleur, of the 49th Foot; J. W. Aldred, on half-pay of the 60th Foot.

To be Majors in the Army.—Captains F. Eagar, of the 31st Foot; D. Morris, of the 86th Foot; D. McNeale, of the 17th Light Dragoons; G. Brown, of the 8th Light Dragoons; D. Wright, of the 15th Foot; A. Hawkes, of the 39th Foot; D. Macleod, of the 73th Foot; J. J. Blackenberg, of the 1st Ceylon Regiment; P. Dudgeau, of the 68th Foot; G. Quill, of the 15th Foot; M. Everard, of the 14th Foot; J. S. Sim-

cocks, of the 5th Foot; D. Daly, of the 9th Light Dragoons; J. W. Fletcher, of the 4th Foot; J. M. Wardrop, 81st Foot; W. Rutledge, 6th Dragoon Guards; H. Marlay, of the 3d Foot; A. Wilder, of the 35th Foot; T. Vilett, of the 76th Foot; L. Mackenzie, of the 2d Dragoons; J. Mitchell, of the 49th Foot; S. Cuppage, of the 39th Foot; J. Thompson, of the 6th Foot; H. Smith, of the 73d Foot; S. D'Arcy Kelly, of the 10th Foot; William Ebbart, of the 72d Foot; Edward Bayne, of the 17th Light Dragoons; William Mason, of the 50th Foot; Henry Wilson, of the 72d Foot; T. D. Turner, of the 16th Foot; J. Gaff, of the 76th Foot; C. Wright, of the Royal Military College; Thos. Mackay, of the 6th Dragoons; J. Otter, of the Royal Military College; M. Annesley, of the 61st Foot.

Procession to the Abbey.

The second gun being fired, the Procession of the Coronation moved on to the Abbey Church; the Anthem, "O Lord, grant the King a long life," &c. being sung in parts, in succession with his Majesty's band playing, the sounding of trumpets, and the beating of drums.

ORDER OF THE PROCESSION.

The King's Herb-woman with Six Maids, strewing the way with Herbs. Messenger of the College of Arms, in a Scarlet Cloak, with Arms of the College embroidered on the left shoulder.

The Dean's Beadle of Westminster, with his Staff, in a Scarlet Cloak. Two Household Fifes with Banners of Velvet fringed with Gold, and Five Household Drummers in Royal Livery, Drum-covers of Crimson Velvet, laced and fringed with Gold.

Drum-Major, in a rich Livery, and a Crimson Scarf fringed with Gold. Eight Trumpets in rich Liveries; Banners of Crimson Damask embroidered with Gold, to the Silver Trumpets.

Kettle-Drums, Drum Covers of Crimson Damask fringed with Gold.

Eight Trumpets in Liveries, as before.

Serjeant Trumpeter with his Mace.

The Knight Marshal, attended by his Officers.

The Six Clerks in Chancery.

The King's Chaplains having Dignities.

The Sheriffs of London.

The Aldermen and Recorder of London.

Master in Chancery.

The King's Serjeants at Law.

The King's Ancient Serjeant.

The King's Solicitor-General. The King's Attorney-General. Serjeant of the Chapel Royal. Serjeant Porter.

Children of the Choir of Westminster, in surplices.

Children of the Chapel Royal, in surplices, with scarlet mantles over. Choir of Westminster, in surplices.

Gentlemen of the Chapel Royal, in scarlet mantles.

Sub-Dean of the Chapel Royal, in a scarlet gown.

Prebendaries of Westminster, in surplices and with capes.

The Dean of Westminster, in a surplice and rich cape.

Pursuivants of Scotland and Ireland, in their Tabard.

His Majesty's Band.

Officers attendant on the Knight's Commanders of the Bath, in their mantles, chains, and badges.

Knights Commanders of the Bath, not Peers.

Officers of the Order of the Bath, in their mantles, chains, and badges.

Knights Grand Crosses of the Bath (not Peers) in the full habit of their Order, Caps in their hands.

A Pursuivant of Arms, in his Tabard.

Barons of the Exchequer, and Justices of both Benches.

Lord Chief Baron of Exchequer. Lord Chief Justice of Common Pleas. The Vice Chancellor. The Master of the Rolls.

The Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench.

The Clerks of the Council in Ordinary.

Privy Counsellors, not Peers.

Registrar of the Order of the Garter.

Knights of the Garter (not Peers), in the full Habit and Collar of the Order, Caps in their hands.

His Majesty's Vice Chamberlain.

Comptroller of his Majesty's Household. Treasurer of his Majesty's Household, with the Medals.

A Pursuivant of Arms in his Tabard.

Heralds of Scotland and Ireland, in their Tabards and Collars of SS.

The Standard of Hanover, borne by the Earl of Mayo.

Barons, in their Robes of Estate of Crimson Velvets, their Coronets in their hands.

A Herald, in his Tabard and Collar of SS.

The Standard of Ireland, borne by The Standard of Scotland, by the Lord Beresford. Earl of Lauderdale.

The Bishops of England and Ireland, in their Rochets, with their Caps in their hands.

Two Heralds, in their Tabards and Collars of SS.
Viscounts, in their Robes of Estate, their Coronets in their hands.
Two Heralds, in their Tabards and Collars of SS.
The Standards of England, borne by Lord Hill.
Earls, in their Robes of Estate, their Coronets in their hands.
Two Heralds, in their Tabards and Collars of SS.
The Union Standard, borne by Earl Harcourt.
Marquesses, in their Robes of Estate, their Coronets in their hands.
The Lord Chamberlain of his Majesty's Household, in his Robes of Estate, his Coronet in his hand, attended by an Officer of the Jewel office, in a scarlet mantle, with a Crown embroidered on his left shoulder, bearing a cushion, on which are placed the Ruby Ring, and the Sword to be girt about the King.
The Lord Steward of his Majesty's Household, in his Robes of Estate, his Coronet in his hand.
The Royal Standard, borne by the Earl of Harrington.
King of Arms of the Gloucester King of Hanover King of Arms, in his Tabard, Arms, in his Tabard, Arms, in his Tabard, Crown in his hand. Crown in his hand.
Dukes in their Robes of Estate, their Coronets in their hands.
Ulster King of Arms, Clarenceux King of Norway King of Arms, in his Tabard, Crown Arms, in his Tabard, in his Tabard, Crown in his hand. Crown in his hand. in his hand.
Lord Privy Seal in his Robes of Lord President of the Council, his Estate, Coronet in his hand. Robes of Estate, Coronet in his hand.
Archbishops of Ireland.
Archbishop of York, in his Rochet, Cap in his hand.
The Lord High Chancellor, in his Robes of Estate, with his Coronet in his hand, bearing his Purse, and attended by his Purse-bearer.
The Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, in his Rochet, Cap in his hand.
Two Serjeants at Arms.

THE REGALIA.

St. Edward's Staff, borne by the Lord Calthorpe.
The Gold Spurs, borne by the Duke of Newcastle.
The Sceptre with the Cross, borne by the Marquis of Wellesley.
The Second Sword, borne by the Duke of Northumberland.

Two Serjeants at Arms.

Usher of the Green Rod, Usher of the White Rod,
The Lord Mayor of London in his Gown, Collar and Jewel, bearing the City Mace.
The Lord Lyon of Scotland, in his Tabard, carrying his Crown and Sceptre.
Garter Principal King of Arms, in his Tabard, bearing Crown and Sceptre.
Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, bearing his Rod.
The Deputy Lord Great Chamberlain of England, in his Robes of Estate, his Coronet and his White Staff in his hand.
His Royal Highness the Prince Leopold, in the full habit of the Garter, carrying, in his right hand, his Baton, as Field Marshal, and, in his left, his Cap and Feathers; his Train borne by
His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester, in his Robes of Estate, carrying in his right hand, his Baton, as Field Marshal, and, in his left, his Coronet; his Train borne by
His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, in his Robes of Estate, carrying, in his right hand, his Baton, as Field Marshal, and his Coronet in his left; and his Train borne by
His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, in his Robes of Estate, with his Coronet in his hand, and his Train borne by
His Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence, in his Robes of Estate, with his Coronet in his hand, and his Train borne by
His Royal Highness the Duke of York, in his Robes of Estate, carrying in his right hand, his Baton as Field Marshal, and his Coronet in his Train borne by
The High Constable of Ireland, in his Robes, Coronet in his hand with his Staff.
The High Constable of Scotland, in his Robes, Coronet in his hand with his Staff.

Two Serjeants at Arms.

The Deputy Earl Marshal, with his Staff.
The Sword of State borne by the Duke of Dorset.
The Lord High Constable of England, in his Robes, his Coronet in his hand, with his Staff.

Twenty Gentlemen Pensioners, with the Standard-bearer.

Two Serjeants at Arms.
The Sceptre with the Dove carried by the Duke of Rutland.
St. Edw.'s Crown carried by the Lord High Steward, in his Robes.
The Orb carried by the Duke of Devonshire.
The Patina borne by the Bishop of Gloucester.
The Bible borne by the Bishop of Ely.
The Chalice borne by the Bishop of Chester.

THE KING

In the Royal Robes wearing a Cap of Estate, adorned with Jewels, under a Canopy of Cloth of Gold, borne by Sixteen Barons of Cinque Ports. His Majesty's Train borne by Eight Eldest Sons of Peers, assisted by the Master of the Robes and followed by the Groom of the Robes.
Supporter: Lord Bishop of Oxford, for the Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells.
Supporter: Lord Bishop of Lincoln, for the Lord Bishop of Durham.

Captain of the Yeoman of the Guard, in his Robes of Estate, Coronet in his hand.
Gold Stick of the Life Guards in waiting, in his Robes, Coronet in his hand.
Captain of the Band of Gentlemen Pensioners, in his Robes of Estate, Coronet in his hand.

Lords of the King's Bedchamber.
The Keeper of His Majesty's Privy Purse.
Grooms of the King's Bedchamber.
Equerries and Pages of Honor.

Aides-de-Camp.
Gentlemen Ushers.
Physicians, Surgeons, Apothecaries.
Ensign, Yeomen of the Guard. Lieutenant, Yeomen of the Guard.
His Majesty's Pages in full State Liveries.
His Majesty's Footmen in full State Liveries.
Exons of the Yeomen of the Guard. Yeomen of the Guard. Exons of the Yeomen of the Guard.
Gentleman Harbinger of the Band of Gentlemen Pensioners.
Clerk of the Cheque to the Yeomen of the Guard. Clerk of the Cheque to the Gentlemen Pensioners.
Yeomen of the Guard, to close the Pensioners.

PRICE OF STOCKS.—LONDON, AUGUST 11, 1821.

Bank Stock —	4 per Cents. 95½	India Bonds — pm.
3 per Ct. Red. 76½	5 per Cents. 108½	Long Ann. 19 8-16
3 per Ct. Cons. 75½	Omnium —	Ex. Bills 5. pm.
3½ per Cent. 80½	India Stock —	Cons. for Acc. 75½

LONDON MARKETS, TUESDAY, AUGUST 7, 1821.

Coffee.—Since our last the market has been very dull, and the public sales have gone off heavily, but no further reduction in the prices of British Plantation has taken place; a parcel of St. Domingo was sold at 113s. to 114s. 6d. being a reduction of about 1s. per cwt. To-day the market was equally heavy, and of three public sales only a few lots were sold at a reduction of 2s. to 4s. per cwt. in Plantation; St. Domingo was taken in at 114s. but some parcels have been sold privately at 112s. for money; low middling Dominica has brought 125s. to 127s. The Stock of Coffee is now 10,839 casks, and 25,958 bags.

Sugar.—Sugar has been in fair demand at our last quotations, most qualities have gone off steadily, but fine qualities are readily bought up at high prices; strong white Brazil has been in good demand; middling to good white Rio has been sold from 50s. to 45s.; low grey to middling white Bahia, 33s. to 37s.; 200 boxes of Havannah were taken in a public sale at 51s. 6d. for very good; the yellow sold briskly, from 30s. to 32s. per cwt. The British Sugar market was very flat to-day, and the Sales very limited, 100 hhds. Barbadoes Sugar was sold privately, 72s. 6d. per cwt.

Cotton.—The demand for Surat stated in our last, has increased considerably, owing to the account from North America, stating, that the quantity imported thence into England, will be much less this year than last, and it is supposed that Surat will be wanted to supply the place of Bowdies.—A small advance has been obtained, and the market is generally more firm; 4000 Surat in bond, chiefly ordinary to middling, sold at 6½ to 6¾; 1100 Bengal also in bonds, and ordinary to middling, sold at 5½ to 5¾.—John Bull.

A Gentleman carrying the Coronet of the Lord High Steward.

Twenty Gentlemen Pensioners, with the Lieutenants.

ASIATIC DEPARTMENT.

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Supreme Court.

CALCUTTA, MONDAY, JANUARY 7. 1822.

EAST INDIANS.

Mr. FERGUSSON rose for the purpose of making some observations, if the Court would permit him, respecting the application that had been made to the Sheriff of Calcutta, in behalf of that class of persons who are born of Indian mothers and whose fathers are British subjects. A number of persons, who fell under this description, had made an application to the Sheriff, claiming to be summoned to serve on Juries; and the Sheriff had given them to understand, that their case was referred to the Judges of the Supreme Court, who would deliver their opinions on the subject on the first day of the term. A number of these persons had therefore attended the Court this day, in order to hear the decision of the Bench on their case, as they naturally felt aggrieved at the invidious distinctions that were made, by which they were excluded from exercising the rights of British subjects.

The Honorable Sir F. MACNAGHTEN, wished to know what case was before the Court, before the learned Counsel proceeded to argue it.

Mr. FERGUSSON was aware that he had no right to speak except by the indulgence of the Court; but as it was understood that the Court had resolved to deliver their opinion on the case on the first day of Term, and as the parties concerned felt themselves considerably aggrieved by the disabilities to which they were subjected, he hoped the Court would hear them by indulgence, provided there were no objection to this course.

Sir F. MACNAGHTEN knew of no understanding or pledge which the Court had given to deliver their opinion on the question; and he certainly had great objections to delivering his opinion on a case unless it came regularly before them.

Mr. FERGUSSON explained, that he had proceeded entirely on the understanding that seemed to exist, that the Court would entertain the question on the first day of Term; an expectation which naturally arose from the answer given by the Sheriff to the application made to him. But since he now understood that the Court objected to it, he would not trouble them with any further observations. He had no desire to argue the question, if it was contrary to their Lordships' wish.

The Honorable CHIEF JUSTICE thought the question was more of a legislative or political nature, than a fit topic for their consideration.

Mr. FERGUSSON submitted, that if it depended, as he thought it did, on the construction of the Charter, it was a fit question for the decision of their Lordships. There was a distinction made by the Legislature according to the words of the Charter, between that class of persons who had made this application and the Natives of the country; and the obvious meaning of the Legislature seemed to be, that the Children born in this country of British fathers though of Indian mothers were to be considered as British subjects.

The Honorable CHIEF JUSTICE wished to know if the case which had been appealed home would not determine the question.

Mr. FERGUSSON said it would not touch it, because it depended on different grounds.

The Honorable CHIEF JUSTICE stated, that it depended on the discretion of the Sheriff whether he would summon these persons to serve upon Juries or not.

Mr. FERGUSSON thought the Court might instruct the Sheriff as to the manner in which he should act in this affair.

The Honorable CHIEF JUSTICE said, that no doubt the Court might inform him who they thought fit persons to serve on Juries; but this would not alter his power, of summoning whom he chose.

Mr. FERGUSSON thought the best thing that could be said on behalf of the application was, that admitting this class of persons, which is now very numerous and daily increasing, to serve upon Juries, would materially lighten the burden which now falls exclusively on the European population; and therefore that the Sheriff did not do his duty, that is, if his (Mr. F's) view of the question was correct, in not summoning such persons to serve upon Juries. He would endeavour to bring the question before the Court because it was of great importance to the community that it should be decided. Moreover he considered it a great political question, to determine who were and who were not entitled to exercise all the rights of British subjects.

The Honorable CHIEF JUSTICE asked how persons born in this country, of Indian mothers, and not of lawful wedlock, could be said to be born of a British father?

Mr. FERGUSSON observed in reply, that natural children were in England British subjects; or the King would lose many a subject.

The Honorable CHIEF JUSTICE observed that natural children born in England were differently situated, because born within the allegiance of the King.

Mr. FERGUSSON contended, that persons born in this country of British fathers were also born within the allegiance of the King, and as much British subjects as if born within the sound of the Bow Bells.

POORNEEA OR BRIBERY CASE.

Mr. FERGUSSON moved that Ram Narayn Roy and Byjnaut Sing, who had been convicted last Session on a charge of attempting to bribe the Pundits of the Sudder Dewannee Adawlut, to obtain a favorable opinion in a case pending before the Zillah Court of Poorneea, should be brought up to receive judgement.

The ADVOCATE GENERAL addressed the Court on behalf of his Clients, the Defendants, in mitigation of punishment. Altho' he had good grounds to move for a new trial, he would, rather than do so, submit on behalf of his Clients to the decision of the Court at present; because it was a case that had been a long time lying over; and he would rather have the sentence now such as their Lordships should in their wisdom think fit to pronounce, than subject his Clients to the trouble and anxiety of a new prosecution, which would keep their minds in painful suspense and misery so much longer.

Mr. FERGUSSON stated on behalf of his Client the Prosecutor, that Mr. Reed had no wish whatever to harrass the prisoners. He had instituted the Prosecution with a view to expose the practice which had existed of corrupting the officers of justice; having succeeded in proving this, he had completely gained his point, and would therefore cheerfully acquiesce in whatever sentence their Lordships in their wisdom should pronounce. He thought no blame would attach to Mr. Reed's conduct for any part of the prosecution; in his opinion, Mr. Reed's conduct throughout had been highly praiseworthy, and that he was entitled to the thanks of the Public. Mr. Reed did not desire the Defendants to be severely punished; he would be satisfied even if the Court did not award them any punishment.

The Honorable CHIEF JUSTICE then proceeded to pronounce sentence on the Prisoners. To attempt to corrupt the officers of justice by means of a bribe, was an offence of a very aggravated nature and could not be passed over lightly. To deprive persons of their property in this manner was nothing less than swindling or robbery; and besides it went to deprive society of the protection of the laws by rendering them nugatory and corrupting the stream of justice at the source. But in the present case there were mitigating circumstances that must weigh in favor of the prisoners. The offence had been committed so long as 14 years ago, and the prosecution with which the parties were threatened was kept hanging over their heads a great length of time, and this itself was a severe punishment. Another consideration was, that they were not the principals in the transaction but merely servants acting according to the orders of their masters. It would not amount to a justification of a man for doing a bad deed that he was ordered by another; but in this country, where servants are so much under the control of their superiors, many servants do that for their masters which they would not do for themselves.

Byjnaut Sing, was who the principal offender, was sentenced to be imprisoned three months in the Common Jail of Calcutta and to pay a fine of 2,000 Rupees to the King; and Ramnarayn Roy, whose offence was less aggravated, to pay a fine of 2,000 Rupees to the King; and both to enter into recognizance for their good behaviour for 5 years, themselves in 5,000 Rupees and two Sureties each in 2,500 Rupees. Ramnarayn's punishment is limited to a fine on account of his ill state of health.

EAST INDIAN JURIES.

Mr. CHARLES REED then stood up and addressed the Court respecting the application of himself and some of his countrymen to be summoned on Juries, stating that they had been directed by the late Sheriff to attend in the Supreme Court to-day in order to hear the decision of the Court on their application to be summoned on the Grand and Petit Juries.

The Honorable CHIEF JUSTICE informed him, that the Court was not an arena for disputation, and they did not sit on that Bench for the purpose of solving doubts and answering questions to cases that were not regularly before them. And that whatever was necessary had been said already by their Counsel.

Mr. FERGUSSON said he understood that Mr. Reed wished to address their Lordships rather by way of apology than any thing else, for having at all troubled the Court on the subject. Mr. Reed, he believed, wished merely to explain why he had done so.

The Honorable CHIEF JUSTICE and Sir F. MACNAGHTEN informed him that no apology was required.

Mr. REED said "I was informed by the late Sheriff, both in person and in writing, that he had laid our Letter before the Chief Justice, and that the Chief Justice had directed him to lay the said Letter before the three Judges on the first day of the Sessions. And Mr. Strettell at the time of making this communication said, if we attended the Court the first day of the Sessions we should hear the determination of the Court on our application; in consequence of being so informed, we applied to Counsel, and have attended."

The CHIEF JUSTICE. "Mr. Strettell must have misunderstood me; I did not give him such directions; it rested with the Sheriff to summon such persons as he thought fit."

Mr. REED: "I have a letter from Mr. Strettell, stating what I have mentioned."

The CHIEF JUSTICE: "There must be some misunderstanding in the matter."

CHARGE TO THE GRAND JURY.

The Charge to the Grand Jury was delivered by the Honorable Chief Justice, and nearly in the following words:—

Gentlemen of the Grand Jury:

Your duties are not likely to be very onerous upon this occasion. There but four cases of Larceny in the Calendar, neither of which require any observation from me; and two new cases of Forgery; the particulars of which are not stated; but I have seen some depositions in another like case against Goroopersaud Sein and others, which arose out of trial before the Court concerning the will of one Rommonee, in which the Court gave judgment against the will; but that ought not and will not, I am sure, conclude the fact of the forgery to be established. I proceed now to draw your attention, by proof to your own satisfaction, to two cases of murder.

Torand Ally is charged on the Coroner's Inquest with the murder of two persons, Ausruff and Huckemoolah; the two deceased persons were the servants of a woman called Joseph James, the widow of a late Constable, and the prisoner had once been in the same service, but was discharged about 20 months before, for forward and indecent behaviour to Mrs. James. And the result shewed that he meditated revenge as well against herself as against the other two servants, to whom he appears to have attributed, whether rightly or wrongly, some interference in causing his discharge. It is difficult to imagine a scene of more savage and desperate barbarity than that which is disclosed by the depositions. Mrs. James left the two servants sitting and smoking together in an adjoining room, when she retired to rest at night with her mother and children, and in the course of the night she was awakened by the Prisoner with a drawn sword in his hand, attempting to murder her, having, as it afterwards appeared, first murdered the two servants. Partly by intreaty, and partly by artifice, she effected her escape from him, and an alarm was given, in consequence of which he was secured after some resistance; and then he attempted to put an end to himself. The mother was awakened by the shrieks of the servants, when she saw the Prisoner, as she says through the door (in what manner is not explained) in the act of cutting at them with great violence: they were probably first attacked by the Prisoner while they were asleep, and incapacitated from making much resistance; but at all events the presence of the Prisoner on the spot, at that time of night, with a deadly instrument in his hand, the actual death of the two servants by violence and his subsequent attempt to murder the mistress, would indicate as plainly as any eye witness could do the murderer of those servants. It will lie on the Prisoner to negative, if he can, by evidence, before the public the direct result of these facts.

The other case is that of John Brown, who was Cook on board the ship CAMBRIDGE at Diamond Harbour. He is charged with the murder of Thomas Wilson, a Mariner on board the same ship, on the 7th of December last. It is to be collected from the depositions that Wilson came to the prisoner and made a complaint to him about some meat, on which the prisoner hastily said—"If you speak to me I'll heave a pot full of soup in your face." The men seem to have been getting their dinner at this time. The prisoner, seemingly aware of his hasty speech, came up to Wilson in a few minutes afterwards and asked to shake hands with him; which Wilson refused to do, upon which the Prisoner said "If you wont shake hands with me, I wont shake hands with you; but if you will follow me I have got something for you;"—and then went and sat down at his mess, but immediately began to abuse Wilson, calling him thief, and Wilson complained of this, as he had been punished for it, and was about to strike the prisoner, or said he would strike him if he used such language again, but was prevented by one of the crew, upon which the prisoner said—"If you strike me I will run this (weapon not seen then) into your guts." Wilson went back to his dinner; and the prisoner still continuing his abuse, in about five minutes Wilson jumped up and struck the prisoner; and the prisoner immediately thereupon drew a knife out of a canvas apron he had about his waist, and thrust it into Wilson's belly; saying "I told you I

would do it." The conduct of this prisoner on the occasion betrayed so much of a bad spirit, that although there was a blow (and probably a smart one) previously given to him by the deceased, which he instantly retaliated by the cruel and fatal stab, yet you will probably think it your duty to find the whole charge, leaving the full effect of such mitigating circumstance to the final decision of the Petit Jury, with the assistance of the Court. If a man appear to seek for the provocation of a blow from another, in order to give a color to a deadly assault which he meditates against him upon pre-conceived malice, the blow so sought will be no extenuation of his premeditated murderous assault. It rather shews a malignant cunning seeking to circumvent the Law, and well aware of the consequences, instead of a temporary deprivation of his right reason from mere passion and infirmity. On the other hand the absence of any previous malice, and an offer immediately before to be friends might serve to mitigate the unfavorable impression which would arise from rash words suddenly uttered by the prisoner at the time, seemingly denoting some mischievous intent, before the blow was given by the deceased.

Thus much for the business immediately coming before you.

And now, Gentlemen, this being the last time when I may address you from this Bench, I avail myself of the occasion to say a few parting words. When I entered upon the duties of my station above eight years ago, I found no arrears of business in the Court, and I leave none upon my departure. The reason for mentioning this is a public one; it is to shew that this Court, which administers the British, Hindoo, and Mussulman Codes of Law, to the respective classes of an immense aggregate population, has answered one at least of the principal purposes of its institution, the regular despatch of all the judicial business brought before it; and both in my own time, and in that of my predecessors, the pressure of weighty causes has occasionally been considerable. No man can say that this despatch has been attributable in any degree to improper haste or insufficient investigation: If we have erred, it is more likely to have been in yielding sometimes too easily to importunate applications for delay; but this is an error upon the safer side. There is no doubt that the Court has been the better enabled to discharge not only this necessary duty of promptitude, but, with more probability of success, the higher duty also of just judgement according to the best of our consciences and understandings, by the valuable assistance derived to us from the learning, talents, and rectitude of the Gentlemen of the Bar, and with the useful aid of all the officers of the Court. This, and similar establishments at the other Presidencies, where alone all their advantages can be effectually secured at present, are in themselves considerable boons to India derived from its British connection. All History teaches that it is by very slow degrees that the Judicial System becomes perfected in any country by its own unassisted efforts: the mental improvement of any nation, and of their public institutions, must proceed very much hand in hand; the one cannot greatly exceed the other with any good practical effect, tho' good and well adapted institutions will in time lead the way to good practice. It is therefore of inestimable value to a less civilized country to be placed by Providence in connection with and under the government of a highly civilized empire, rich in religious principle, in moral habits, in judicial safeguards, in noble, free, and venerable political institutions, which have stood the test of ages, in education, in science, and in all the useful arts and graces which can promote human comfort and happiness, or adorn life. To confer benefits derived from such sources with judgment is a blessing both on the Giver and the Receiver.

I have now only to request you, Gentlemen, to accept the humble tender of my hearty wishes for your welfare, and for the increasing prosperity of your great city, and of all this interesting and valuable portion of his Majesty's dominions; that (if I may be permitted to imitate the impressive language of our church) his Majesty may be enabled, by the blessing of God, to keep them all for many ages to come in wealth and peace, in justice and godliness.

Farewell Dinner.

A splendid Farewell Dinner will be given at the Town Hall on Tuesday the 15th instant, by the friends of the Honorable Sir Edward Hyde East, on the occasion of his approaching departure for England.—Government Gazette.

Bank of Bengal.

At a Meeting of the Directors of the Bank of Bengal held yesterday, the rates of discount were reduced from 6 and 4, to 4 and 3 per cent.

Marriage.

On the 10th instant, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Reverend J. HENDERSON, Captain CORNOT, 12th Regiment of Native Infantry, to Mrs. KERR, eldest daughter of JOHN PALMER, Esq.

Government Orders.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT, JANUARY 3, 1821.

Major General Sir David Ochterlony, Bart. G. C. B. Resident in Malwa and Rajpootana.

MILITARY.

General Orders, by His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council.

FORT WILLIAM; DECEMBER 29, 1821.

The Governor General in Council, adverting to the extent of Military Stores which it will be necessary to maintain in the Magazine at Nagpore, to meet the demands of the Bengal Troops South of the Nerbudda, is pleased to create the Appointment of a Seventh Commissary of Ordnance, for the duties of that Magazine, to which Captain W. G. Walcott is hereby appointed.

Captain Walcott will deliver over charge of the Saugor Magazine to the next Senior Commissariat Officer at the Station, and proceed to Nagpore with all practicable expedition.

FORT WILLIAM; JANUARY 3, 1822.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following Promotion.

15th Regiment Native Infantry.—Senior Ensign William Payne to be Lieutenant, from the 16th December 1821, vice Smith, deceased.

His Lordship in Council appoints Lieutenant R. B. Pemberton, of the 22d Regiment Native Infantry, to officiate as a Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General of the 3d Class, under the directions of the Surveyor General of India, until further orders.

The Conditional Furlough to Europe, on account of private affairs, obtained by Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Mathias Wegelin, of the 1st Regiment Native Infantry, in General Orders of the 18th August 1821, is hereby confirmed.

The leave of absence granted, in General Orders of the 10th November last, to Ensign Davies, of the 30th Regiment Native Infantry, to proceed to Madras for the benefit of his health, is to commence from the 10th instant, instead of from the period therein specified.

Doubts having been suggested as to the right of a Commissariat Officer to require explanation from a Medical Officer in instances where the expences incurred by the former on the requisition of the latter may appear to the Military Board to have been unreasonable or extravagant; Commissariat Officers are hereby authorized to require explanations from Medical Officers, on every objection made by the Board, to items of expence defrayed by them, as Purveyors of Diet, Clothing, and Furniture for Hospitals; transmitting such explanations to the Secretary, for the Board's information, together with those which they themselves may furnish in reply to objections made to charges in other branches of expenditure under their management.

W. CASEMENT, Lieut. Col. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

General Orders, by the Commander in Chief, Head-quarters, Calcutta; December 31, 1821.

At a General Court Martial assembled at Berhampore, on Monday the 10th day of December, 1821, Private Joseph Bailey, His Majesty's 17th Regiment, was arraigned upon the undermentioned Charges, viz.

1st.—“Private Joseph Bailey, of His Majesty's 17th Foot, charged with having at Berhampore on the 13th of June last, with his Bayonet stabbed, or abetted and assisted Michael O'Brien, Private of the said Regiment who had just before broken out of his confinement in pursuance of the Sentence of a Court Martial, in stabbing Serjeant Aylward of his own Company and Regiment.”

2d.—“With having at the same time and place, with his bayonet stabbed, or abetted and assisted Michael O'Brien, Private of the same Regiment, who had just before broken out of confinement in pursuance of the Sentence of a Court Martial, in stabbing Private Grattage of the same Corps.”

Upon which Charges the Court came to the following decision:—

Opinion.—The Court having duly weighed and considered the foregoing Proceedings, and also what the Prisoner has brought forward in his Defence, are of opinion, “That with respect to the 1st Charge he is Guilty in as much as having abetted and assisted Michael O'Brien, Private of His Majesty's 17th Regiment, who had just before broken from his confinement, in pursuance of the Sentence of a Court Martial, in stabbing Serjeant Aylward of his own Company and Regiment.”

“That with respect to the 2d Charge he is also Guilty in as much as having abetted and assisted M. O'Brien, Private of the same Regiment, who had just before broken out of his confinement, in pursuance of the Sentence of a Court Martial, in stabbing Private Grattage of the same Corps.”

Sentence.—The Court having therefore found the Prisoner Guilty of part of the Charges, viz. of having abetted and assisted Private Mi-

chael O'Brien, of His Majesty's 17th Regiment, in stabbing Serjeant Aylward and Private Grattage of his own Corps, and which being in breach of the Articles of War, does therefore Sentence him, the Prisoner Private Joseph Bailey, of Captain Benjamin Halfhide's Company, His Majesty's 17th Regiment, to a Solitary Imprisonment, for the space of Two Years, in such place as the Most Noble the Commander in Chief may be pleased to direct.”

Approved and Confirmed; the term of imprisonment hereby reduced to one year, to begin from the day on which the Corporal Punishment shall have been inflicted.

(Signed) HASTINGS.

At a General Court Martial assembled at Berhampore, on Monday, the 17th day of December, 1821, Private Joseph Bailey, His Majesty's 17th Regiment, was arraigned upon the undermentioned Charges, viz.

1st.—“For highly disrespectful and mutinous conduct and language to me on the 14th November, 1821, in saying, he did not care a damn for the General Court Martial by which he was to be tried, more than he cared for me or my Command over him, and that I might go and be damn'd.”

2d.—“For mutinous conduct in attempting to strike Serjeant William Barker of the same Company, while in the execution of his duty, on the 14th of November, 1821, when Escorting or going to Escort the Prisoner Joseph Bailey, from the Cantonment Ghaut to the Guard House.”

(Signed) B. HALFHIDE, Captain, H. M. 17th Foot.

Upon which Charges the Court came to the following decision.

Opinion.—The Court having duly considered the foregoing Proceedings and also with what the Prisoner has urged in his defence, are of Opinion, That with respect to the 1st charge he is Guilty.

That with respect to the 2d charge he is also Guilty, in as much as having thrown a Stone or a Brick at Serjeant Barker while Escorting the Prisoner to the Guard House.

Sentence.—The Court having found the Prisoner Guilty as above described, and which being in breach of the Articles of War, does therefore Sentence him the Prisoner Private Joseph Bailey, of Captain Halfhide's Company, His Majesty's 17th Regiment of Foot, to receive a Punishment of Eight Hundred Lashes on the bare back and in the usual manner.”

Approved and Confirmed, (Signed) HASTINGS.

Head-quarters, Calcutta, January 1, 1822.

Assistant Surgeon J. R. Buchanan, doing duty with His Majesty's 87th Regiment, is posted to the 1st Battalion 20th Regiment, and directed to hold himself in readiness to accompany the Head Quarters of the Battalion under orders of embarkation for Prince of Wales's Island.

Assistant Surgeon Henderson, of the Penang Establishment, is directed to hold himself in readiness to proceed in Medical charge of one of the Divisions of the 1st Battalion 20th Regiment under orders to effect the relief of the Troops now serving to the Eastward.

The appointment in Division Orders by Colonel Adams, C. B. Commanding Nerbuddah Field Force, under date the 18th ultimo, of Assistant Surgeon Guthrie, of the 8th Regiment Light Cavalry, to Medical charge of the 4 Companies of the 1st Battalion 9th Regiment Native Infantry detached for the duties of Hussingabad, until the arrival at the Station of Assistant Surgeon Griffiths, is confirmed.

Lieutenant H. Fendall, 2d Battalion 5th Regiment Native Infantry is appointed to do duty until further orders, with the 1st Battalion 20th Regiment Native Infantry at Barrackpore, and directed to join the Division of that Corps under the Command of Captain Manley.

Head-quarters, Calcutta, January 2, 1822.

Lieutenant Taylor, of the 5th Regiment Light Cavalry, is appointed a Member of the Committee directed in General Orders of the 29th ultimo to assemble at Ghazepore on the 10th February next, in the room of Major Dickson, 6th Regt. Light Cavalry, who is relieved from that duty.

The undermentioned Officers have leave of absence:

2d Battalion 22d Regiment.—Lieutenant S. Earle, from 20th December 1821, to 20th February, 1822, to remain at Hussingabad, on urgent private affairs.

1st Battalion 1st Regiment.—Lieutenant and Adjutant Delamain, from 15th January, to 15th May, to visit Berhampore, on urgent private affairs.

1st Battalion 4th Regiment.—Major A. Campbell, from 10th January, to 10th July, in extension, to remain at the Presidency, on urgent private affairs.

Skinner's Horse.—Lieutenant Colonel Skinner, from 1st February, to 1st May, in extension, to rejoin his Corps.

2d Battalion 2d Regiment.—Lieutenant Jones, from 25th January, to 25th February, in extension, to rejoin his Corps.

4th Regiment Light Cavalry.—Major Ridge, from 22d February, to 1st April, in extension, on Medical Certificate, to visit the Presidency.

Head-quarters, Calcutta; January 3, 1822.

The leave granted in General Orders of the 21st ultimo to Lieutenant Colonel Greenstreet, 2d Battalion 30th Regiment Native Infantry, with permission to remain at Berhampore, is commuted to permission to visit the Presidency.

Captain R. H. Sneyd, Commanding the Governor General's Body Guard, is appointed a Member of the Committee for the purpose of inspecting blemished Stallions which may be tendered for the use of the Stud.

The appointment by Colonel Adams, C. B., Commanding the Nerbuddah Field Force, in Division Orders under date the 20th ultimo, of Lieutenant Beckett of the 2d Battalion 22d Regiment (the Senior Quarter Master) to officiate as Brigade Quarter Master to the Troops during their march from Hussingabad to Nagpore, and for the purpose of marking out the limits of, and positions of the several Corps in, the intended Cantonment at the latter Station, is confirmed.

Field Army Orders by Major General Sir G. Martindell, K. C. B. of the 24th ultimo, directing Assistant Surgeon Pringle to repair to Etawah to relieve Assistant Surgeon J. C. Paterson from the Medical charge of the 2d Battalion 12th Regiment Native Infantry, and to continue to do duty with the Battalion until the arrival of Assistant Surgeon Renny who stands posted to that Corps, are confirmed.

The undermentioned Officers have leave of absence.

1st Battalion 21st Regiment.—Lieutenant H. C. Clarkson, from 10th December, 1821, to 1st February 1822, on Medical Certificate, to remain at Hussingabad.

6th Regiment Light Cavalry.—Major Dickson, from 15th December 1821, to 15th May, 1822, in extension, to join his Corps.

6th Regiment Light Cavalry.—Lieutenant Roxborough, from 10th February March, in extension, to rejoin his Corps.

2d Battalion 7th Regiment.—Assistant Surgeon T. E. Dempster, from 25th Dec. 1821, to 25th Feb. 1822, on urgent private affairs.

2d Battalion 24th Regiment.—Brevet Captain Blake, from 24th December 1821, to 1st June 1822, in extension, to join his Corps.

Head-quarters, Calcutta, January 3, 1822.

At a General Court Martial assembled at Berhampore, on the 19th day of December 1821, Private Joshua Reuben Newman, of His Majesty's 17th Regiment, was arraigned upon the undeaumented charge, viz.

"For mutinous and highly unsoldierlike Conduct and Language on the 3d November 1821, in drawing his Bayonet on Serjeant William Barker of the same Company, when in the execution of his duty, saying, about the same time, he would stab him to the heart; and making use of other violent expressions towards the said Serjeant."

Upon which Charge the Court came to the following decision:

Opinion.—"The Court having taken into consideration the foregoing Proceedings, and also what the Prisoner has brought forward in his Defence, are of opinion, that he is Guilty of the Crime laid to his Charge viz. [For mutinous and highly unsoldierlike Conduct and Language on the 3d November 1821, in drawing his Bayonet on Serjeant William Barker of the same Company, when in the execution of his duty; saying, about the same time, he would Stab him to the heart; and making use of other violent expressions towards the said Serjeant."

Sentence.—"The Court having found the Prisoner Guilty of the Crime laid to his Charge, which being in breach of the Articles of War, does therefore Sentence him, the Prisoner Private Joshua Reuben Newman of Captain Halfhide's Company, His Majesty's 17th Regiment, to a Solitary Imprisonment for the space of two years, in such place as the most Noble the Commander in Chief may be pleased to direct."

Approved and Confirmed, (Signed) HASTINGS.

Head-quarters, Calcutta, January 4, 1822.

Lieutenant G. M. Cooke is removed from the 1st to the 2d Battalion of the 15th Regiment Native Infantry, and Lieutenant W. Pyne (new promotion) is posted to the former Battalion.

The undermentioned Officer has Leave of Absence.

2d Battalion 19th Regiment.—Captain Weston, from 14th January, to 14th April, in extension to rejoin his Corps.

JAS. NICOL, Adj. Gen. of the Army.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, January 4, 1822.

Surgeon Smet of H. M. 8th Dragoons has permission to proceed to Europe for the recovery of his Health, and to be absent on that account for two years from the date of his embarkation.

The leave granted by His Excellency Lt. Genl. The Honourable Sir Chas. Colville, to Captain McPherson and Lieutenant Beaufoy, both of H. M. 67th Regiment, to return to Europe for the benefit of their Health, and each to be absent on that account for two years from the date of their embarkation, is confirmed.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, January 5, 1822.

The undermentioned Officers have received the Most Noble the Commander in Chief's leave of absence for the reasons assigned:

17th Foot.—Lieutenant W. Carey, and Ensign Moffatt, from 15th instant, for one month, in extension, to remain at the Presidency on their private affairs.

24th Foot.—Bt. Major Meacham, from 16th ultimo, for three months, to remain at Sangor, on his private affairs.

Captain E. Duncan and Lieutenant A. Campbell, both of H. M. 59th Regiment have permission to repair to the Presidency on sick certificate, and to be absent on that account, each for two months from the 1st instant, on, or before the expiration of which, should the state of their Health require it, and be certified accordingly by the Medical Board, they are to make application for leave to proceed to Europe.

The extension of leave granted by General Orders, No 2451, of the 10th of November last, to Lieutenant Darling of H. M. 24th Foot, is cancelled at the request of that Officer.

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief.

THOS. McMAHON, Col. A. G.

Civil Annuity Fund.

At a Meeting of the Civil Servants, convened at the Town Hall on Tuesday the 1st of January, 1822, to take into consideration the expediency of establishing a Subscription Fund to provide annuities for Members retiring from the Service, Mr. PATTLE was, on the motion of Mr. GOAD, unanimously requested to take the Chair.

Several papers connected with the Madras Civil Fund were then laid upon the Table by Mr. J. SHAKESPEAR, the Convener of the Meeting, from which it appeared that independent of the provisions made by that Fund for the families of Servants dying in the Country, Annuities of £600 per annum are given to retiring Servants from a Subscription of 3½ per cent. on Salaries, aided by an annual donation of 10,000 Pagodas made by the Honourable the Court of Directors, and an allowance equivalent to the difference between 6 and 8 per cent. on the accumulated Capital.

The above papers having been read and considered,

Resolved.—First. That in that confident assurance that the Honourable Court of Directors will extend to their Servants on this Establishment the same liberal consideration that has been shewn to the Madras Civil Service, it is the opinion of this Meeting that it will be desirable and advantageous to the Service at large to establish a Subscription Annuity Fund.

Resolved.—Secondly. That in the opinion of the Meeting it is desirable that the annuities to be granted should not fall short of 600 pounds sterling per annum, and on the other hand, that the contribution to be levied from Subscribers should not exceed 4 per cent. on salary and allowance.

Resolved.—Thirdly. That a Committee, be appointed to frame a plan to be submitted to the Service at large.

Resolved.—Fourthly. That it be an instruction to the Committee to submit an immediate application through Government to the Honourable Court of Directors, praying the Honourable Court to assign an annual donation in support of the Fund to be established proportionate to that allowed to the Madras Civil Service, considered either with reference to the increased number of Individuals attached to the Service of this Presidency, or to the total amount to be subscribed.

Resolved.—Fifthly. That the Committee be further instructed to apply for the advantage of 8 per cent. to be assured to them in the terms on which annuities are to be granted to retiring Servants, in the same manner as this rate of Interest is secured to the Members of the Madras Fund, for whom annuities are purchased of Government.

Resolved.—Sixthly. The the following Gentlemen be requested to constitute themselves a Committee for the above purpose, and that they have power to associate with themselves any other Members of the Civil Service whom they may desire to have to assist at their deliberations and to supply any vacancies that may occur.

Mr. Pattle,	Mr. Mackenzie,	Mr. Morris,
Mr. Larkins,	Mr. Morley,	Mr. Colin Lindsay
Mr. Goad,	Mr. Prinsep,	Mr. Mangles,
Mr. Sherer,	Mr. Glass,	Mr. Shaw,
Mr. Shakespear,	Mr. D. C. Smyth,	Mr. J. Dorin.

Resolved.—That the foregoing Resolutions be published in the public prints for the information of the Service.

Resolved.—That the thanks of the Meeting be given to the Chairman, Mr. Pattle, and to Mr. Shakespear.

J. PATTLE,